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FOREIGN CROPS *and* MARKETS

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L A T E C A B L E S

Crop prospects Canadian Prairie Provinces improved by generous rains and moderate temperatures during week ended August 7. Wheat reported fair in northern and good in southern part of Manitoba. Cutting started in Saskatchewan but harvesting will not be general for another week. Best crops northeastern, west-central, and southwestern sections. Wide variations in returns elsewhere. Prospects in Alberta continued to be excellent; cooler weather and scattered showers promoted satisfactory filling. Hail damage reported in eastern section and to some extent in southern areas. Saskatchewan suffered heavily from hail this season.

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Official estimates of 1940 wheat and barley crops in Japan proper placed at 61,303,000 and 74,153,000 bushels, respectively, as compared with 61,035,000 and 81,666,000 bushels in 1939; acreage 2,064,000 and 1,848,000 acres as against 1,827,000 and 1,871,000 acres last year.

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The British Government, in response to an appeal from the Egyptian Government, has decided to set up a commission with the power to purchase before April 30, 1941, the entire export surplus of lint cotton from the 1940-41 Egyptian crop or as much as is offered to them, according to an announcement in the House of Commons on August 7. Mercantile cottonseed (as distinguished from sowing seed) was also included in the proposal. The purchase prices agreed upon (based on the official sterling rate at London) were equivalent to 11.87 cents per pound for Fully Good Fair Ashmouni, 12.70 cents per pound for Fully Good Fair Giza 7, and \$23.73 per short ton for cottonseed. Any net loss that may arise from the transaction as a whole will be borne by the British Government alone, but any profits that may accrue will be divided equally between the British and Egyptian Governments on condition that the Egyptian share be used for the relief of cultivators in a manner agreed upon by both Governments. Acceptance of the offer is entirely voluntary on the part of Egyptian growers.

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Southern Brazil cotton production, second official estimate places 1939-40 crop at 1,367,000 bales of 478 pounds compared with a first estimate of 1,489,000 bales and a final estimate for 1938-39 of 1,349,000 bales.

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G R A I N S

CANADA IMPOSES WHEAT-PROCESSING TAX . . .

An important new feature of Canada's wheat policy for the marketing year, August-July 1940-41, as announced in the House of Commons on July 24, was the imposition of a processing tax of 15 cents per bushel on all wheat used for making flour and other wheat products used for human consumption. This levy, which became effective at midnight July 23, will not apply to deliveries of flour and other wheat products for export. About one-fourth of the domestic crop is expected to come under this ruling, and the proceeds therefrom, payable to the Wheat Board, will be used to augment the revenue derived by the Board from the sale of wheat delivered to it by Canadian farmers.

Another point of interest was the decision to grant to growers compensation for holding wheat on farms. The storage of the 1940 wheat crop will be difficult. The carry-over of grain on July 31 was placed at 295 million bushels, of which 270 millions were actually in Canada; the 1940 crop of the Prairie Provinces is expected to total from 350 to 400 million bushels (according to the announcement); and the present net storage capacity of Canada, after deducting 10 percent for working space, is estimated at 332 million bushels, plus temporary facilities for handling 30 million bushels and the storage of an additional 20 millions in United States terminal elevators. Altogether, about 432 million bushels of grain can be handled; but, with 270 millions already in store, space for only about 160 million bushels of the new crop is available. The congestion will be relieved as wheat is exported and consumed, but unless larger amounts than usual are held on farms this fall, when marketings are usually heaviest, the storage problem will become acute.

In order to allocate all storage space in an equitable way among the producers, early deliveries will be limited to certain quotas based on the total storage space available and total wheat supplies. As the season advances and the situation is eased, deliveries in larger amounts will be permitted. No announcement has been made of the sum to be paid for the storing of that portion of the crop held on the farm, but the grower's allowance will be based on the length of time he withholds his grain from market.

The present initial payment to producers of 70 cents per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern delivered at Fort William, will be continued, but the 5,000-bushel limitation previously placed on deliveries by individual growers has been removed. Pegged wheat prices, cash and futures, will be maintained at around 71-3/8 cents per bushel for July, 73-5/8 cents for October, and 74-5/8 for December; and the Winnipeg wheat futures market will remain open instead of being closed on July 31, as previously expected.

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LARGE GRAIN ACREAGE IN THE CANADIAN PRAIRIE PROVINCES . . .

The combined acreage sown to grains and flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces of Canada for harvest in 1940 was increased by 4 percent, according to the annual June survey of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. The greatest expansion was in the area devoted to wheat, which is the principal crop of these Provinces. A record of 27,750,000 acres was reported, which is 7.5 percent above 1939 sowings and exceeds the total acreage intended for spring wheat throughout Canada. Most of the gain in the Prairies occurred in Saskatchewan, but increases were also reported in Manitoba and Alberta.

Rye sowings for 1940 declined from 1,014,000 to 943,000 acres, each Province showing a reduction. The oat area was also reduced; the 1940 acreage totaled only 7,818,000 acres as against 8,227,000 in 1939. An increase in the barley sowings in Saskatchewan more than offset a decrease in Manitoba, and the total barley area of the Prairies is slightly larger this year than last.

CANADA: Area sown to principal grain crops in the Prairie Provinces,
1938-1940

Province and year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Flaxseed
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>
Manitoba:					
1938.....	3,184	205	1,355	1,462	43
1939.....	3,201	178	1,344	1,377	71
1940.....	3,512	159	1,256	1,293	90
Saskatchewan:					
1938.....	13,793	292	1,207	4,171	139
1939.....	13,233	647	1,149	4,144	187
1940.....	15,571	607	1,251	3,880	232
Alberta:					
1938.....	7,969	158	1,125	2,885	20
1939.....	8,379	189	1,114	2,706	40
1940.....	8,667	177	1,115	2,645	51
Total Prairie Provinces:					
1938.....	24,946	655	3,687	8,518	202
1939.....	25,813	1,014	3,607	8,227	298
1940.....	27,750	943	3,622	7,818	373

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The Canadian Government has encouraged domestic production of flaxseed for a number of years. This season high prices, resulting from

war conditions in Europe and the short 1939-40 crop of Argentina, have apparently had the desired effect. The acreage sown in the Pariries was increased by 25 percent to 373,000 acres. Last year 2,075,000 bushels were obtained from 298,000 acres sown; with the same yield per acre this season, production in the Prairie Provinces alone would about equal total domestic requirements, which average 2.5 to 3 million bushels a year.

HIGHER PRICES FOR IMPORTED FEEDSTUFFS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM . . .

Sharp increases in maximum prices of many imported feedstuffs became effective in the United Kingdom on August 1, by order of the Ministry of Food, according to cabled information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Higher prices to producers for domestic feeds, recently inaugurated (see Foreign Crops and Markets, July 8, 1940), made necessary a corresponding advance in prices paid for competitive imported products. Corn prices were not changed, but advances of 40 and 52 percent, respectively, were announced for oats and barley. Among new items added to the schedule, the price of rye was fixed at 15/5/0 per ton (153.83 cents per bushel).

Since prices of all imported feedstuffs were established on September 29, 1939, adjustments have had to be made as conditions varied; consequently, revisions and amendments to the schedules have been reported from time to time. The list of products affected is too long for publication, but prices of a few representative feed grains have been tabulated to show the various changes.

UNITED KINGDOM: Maximum prices of certain imported feed grains,
as revised August 1, 1940, with comparisons

Price-fixing date	Corn		Barley		Oats <u>a/</u>	
	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
	long ton	bushel	long ton	bushel	long ton	bushel
	£ s d	Cents	£ s d	Cents	£ s d	Cents
September 29, 1939..	6-0-0	60.52	6-0-0	51.88	6-12-6	38.19
January 8, 1940.....	8-0-0	80.70	8-0-0	69.17	11-0-0	63.41
April 10, 1940.....	<u>b/</u> 9-5-0	93.31	8-0-0	69.17	11-0-0	63.41
	<u>c/</u> 8-0-0	80.70				
May 16, 1940.....	<u>b/</u> 11-5-0	113.48	10-0-0	86.46	<u>d/</u>	-
	<u>c/</u> 10-0-0	100.28				
August 1, 1940.....	<u>d/</u>	-	15-5-0	131.86	15-7-6	88.63

Conversions made at official rate, 403.5 cents to the pound sterling.

a/ No. 1 Canadian. b/ Cinquantina. c/ Other feedings. d/ No change.

YUGOSLAV WHEAT CROP REDUCED BUT CORN PROSPECTS IMPROVED . . .

The Yugoslav wheat and rye harvests were completed in the principal producing areas by late July, according to cabled information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The weather during the last week of the month was sunny, warm, and dry, except in the northern part of the country, where it was cool and cloudy, with local showers reported.

Early threshing returns indicated an average yield per acre of wheat ranging from 14 to 16 bushels in the important surplus district of Voivodina, but only about 12 bushels elsewhere. Based on these returns, total production in 1940 is estimated at about 66 million bushels as compared with nearly 106 millions harvested in 1939. The quality of the new crop is said to be poor; kernels are shriveled, weight low, and a high percentage of admixtures present. The f.o.b. price fixed by Prizad (the Privileged Export Company) on July 29 for best-quality wheat was 250 dinars per quintal (\$1.53 per bushel at the current rate of exchange), but this is to be successively increased after August 15.

YUGOSLAVIA; Distribution of wheat and corn crops,
1934-1940

Year of harvest	Wheat			Corn		
	Production	Exports ^{a/}	Apparent utilization	Production	Exports ^{b/}	Apparent utilization
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1934.....	68,328	4,401	63,927	202,909	15,264	187,645
1935.....	73,100	728	72,372	119,222	3,591	115,631
1936.....	107,422	17,945	89,477	203,946	28,549	175,397
1937.....	86,238	5,011	81,227	210,061	18,422	191,639
1938	111,330	5,352	105,978	187,229	3,655	183,574
Average	89,284	6,688	82,596	184,673	13,896	170,777
1939.....	105,659	-	-	159,269	-	-
1940 ^{c/}	66,000	-	-	182,000	-	-

Compiled from official sources.

^{a/} Wheat including flour as grain; July-June.

^{b/} Grain only; calendar years following harvest.

^{c/} Preliminary.

If the 1940 wheat crop does not exceed 66 million bushels, it seems probable that Yugoslavia will have little or no surplus for export during the marketing season 1940-41. In fact, a harvest of this size is below the usual apparent domestic requirements. Carry-over stocks, however, are believed to be sufficient to offset partly, if not

entirely, the crop shortage, especially since corn and wheat are used interchangeably in the diet of the rural population in many sections of the country. Wheat consumption may therefore be significantly curtailed this season if a good corn crop is harvested. Exports of wheat from Yugoslavia during July-March of last season amounted to only about 8 million bushels, according to preliminary trade returns, and probably did not total above 10 million bushels for the year, despite the large crop of 1939.

Corn prospects were improved by the favorable weather of late July. The total outturn, placed at 152 million bushels on July 15, appeared likely to be in the neighborhood of 182 million bushels, or about equal to the average crop during 1934-1938. A harvest of this size would permit the exportation of about 11 million bushels, unless human consumption is greatly increased through substitution of corn for wheat. Exports during 1935-1939 averaged nearly 14 million bushels.

PERU MOVES TO REDUCE
WHEAT IMPORTS

The Peruvian Government has decreed that, effective July 8, all flour from imported wheat for baking purposes be mixed with flour from domestic rye and quinoa. The proportions were fixed at 80 percent wheat, 15 rye, and 5 percent quinoa flour. The control previously exercised by the Government over the milling of imported wheat was extended to include rye and quinoa. All bakeries must purchase their supplies in the proportions required for mixing, and mills are required to deliver accordingly.

This legislation is in line with the Government's policy for increasing national self-sufficiency in wheat, which in turn adversely affects the market for United States wheat in that country. Exports of wheat, including flour, from the United States to Peru totaled 669,000 bushels in 1937-38, only 156,000 in 1938-39, and only about 88,000 bushels in 1939-40.

UNITED STATES RICE EXPORTS
IN JUNE LARGELY TO CUBA . . .

United States rice exports during June were above those for the corresponding month last year, primarily as a result of the increased shipments to Cuba. During the month of June, 93 percent of the total exports went to Cuba, the highest percentage to any single market for many years. Total rice exports this season from August to June are below those for the corresponding period in 1938-39, largely because of the sharp reduction in shipments to European countries during recent months.

UNITED STATES: Rice exports to specific countries,
June 1940, with comparisons a/

Country of destination	June		August-June	
	1939	1940	1938-39	1939-40
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Germany.....	-	-	180	-
United Kingdom.....	556	-	10,275	10,600
Belgium.....	750	-	12,838	4,561
France.....	-	541	56	541
Netherlands.....	532	-	9,464	1,564
Greece.....	772	-	12,580	5,243
Sweden.....	166	-	2,901	7,416
Denmark.....	-	-	4,168	1,225
Other Europe.....	523	405	5,737	11,966
Total Europe.....	3,299	946	58,249	41,714
Chile.....	25	-	3,761	1
Venezuela.....	36	171	291	2,398
Canada.....	615	1,236	18,119	14,521
Central America.....	44	109	397	611
Cuba.....	19,957	26,762	219,973	217,452
Other countries.....	137	235	3,491	5,202
Total non-Europe...	20,814	28,513	246,032	240,185
Total exports....	24,113	29,459	304,281	281,899

Compiled from records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Includes rough converted to cleaned rice.

United States rice shipments to domestic possessions were maintained at a high level this season, and when figures for July are available, they are likely to show that total shipments to Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska, and the Virgin Islands will be the largest on record.

UNITED STATES: Rice shipments to possessions,
June 1940, with comparisons a/

Country of destination	June		August-June	
	1939	1940	1938-39	1939-40
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Puerto Rico.....	16,436	19,439	192,681	243,987
Hawaii.....	4,697	9,160	70,125	73,247
Alaska.....	254	175	958	328
Virgin Islands.....	859	10,600	1,317	11,132
Total.....	22,246	39,374	265,081	329,194

Compiled from records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Includes rough converted to cleaned rice.

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UNITED STATES SOYBEAN-OIL EXPORTS IN JUNE WELL MAINTAINED . . .

Soybean-oil exports from the United States in June amounted to 1,286,000 pounds, as compared with 607,000 pounds for the same month in 1939. During the month of June, shipments of over 100 million pounds were made to four different countries; namely, Canada, Finland, Cuba, and Chile.

Imports of soybean oil, although more than double this season (October-June) as compared with corresponding months of the preceding marketing year, amounted to only 10,000 pounds in June. The imports this season are almost entirely from Japan, where large quantities of oil are extracted from Manchurian soybeans.

United States soybean exports for June amounted to only 1,013 bushels, all of which were reported as shipped to Canada. Total soybean exports for the current marketing year (October-June) totaled 10,949,000 bushels, as compared with 3,517,000 bushels for the same months of the 1938-39 season.

UNITED STATES: Soybean-oil exports and imports, June 1940, with comparisons

Item and country	June		October-June	
	1939	1940	1938-39	1939-40
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Exports -				
Cuba.....	395	131	4,447	3,213
Switzerland.....	-	22	-	2,480
Finland.....	-	294	-	3,088
Sweden.....	-	-	-	1,076
Canada.....	4	448	14	1,740
Netherlands West Indies.....	79	57	445	636
Costa Rica.....	7	66	88	428
Iceland.....	-	6	-	292
Norway.....	-	-	2	211
Panama.....	3	42	16	317
Union of South Africa.....	35	8	212	142
Others.....	84	212	583	1,682
Total.....	607	1,286	5,807	15,305
Imports	790	10	2,357	5,026

Compiled from records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

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C O T T O N - O T H E R F I B E R S

UNITED KINGDOM COTTON MARKET
CONTINUES QUIET . . .

There was no change in the quiet tone of the Liverpool cotton-futures market during the week ended August 2, according to a cable received from the American Embassy at London. The volume of futures trading continued restricted, the regimentation of imports remained severe, and port stocks were on the decline.

In the spot market, spinners' demand was generally very moderate, the week's sales totaling around 20,000 bales. Forward business in all growths continued restricted, with merchants reluctant to offer forward. There has been little import buying of the American new crop. Purchases of South American were equally small owing to the limited allotment of import licenses. A somewhat larger volume of import buying was reported for Indian and West African cottons, while trade in Egyptian and Sudan growths proved difficult owing to the war in the Mediterranean and to other shipping hazards.

The present situation does not augur well for Lancashire's future business in yarns and piecegoods. Yet, there have been trade reports during the past week indicating a slightly more hopeful sentiment in industrial quarters. Resumption of piecegoods sales to Java and moderately improved home-trade buying have been factors in this situation.

The industry apparently was favorably impressed by the Government's decision to make the October 1 restriction of cotton-goods distribution to the home trade less severe than was originally contemplated. Early in June it had been announced that the supplies of cotton piecegoods, and goods made up from cotton piecegoods, for home consumption were to be restricted as from October 1, 1940, to 25 percent of the quantities sold in the home market in a 1939 base period. It has now been decided that this restriction is to be to 37.5 percent only. This lesser curtailment, however, will be a formidable reduction compared to present home-market distribution, which, for the 5.5 months ended September 30, 1940, is limited to about 80 percent of the corresponding 1939 period.

Spinning- and weaving-mill activity in the United Kingdom is estimated to be about 90 percent of "normal." Government buying remains quiet so that maintenance of the present rate of mill activity is largely dependent on export developments. The reversion of the cotton industry from a 55.5-hour week to the regular 48-hour week, effective July 22, coupled with the resumption of the annual holidays for employees, will tend to further reduce mill activity during the next few weeks.

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PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT EXTENDS LOANS TO COTTON GROWERS

Government loans to Peruvian cotton growers were made necessary by the serious reduction in export shipments to European and Japanese markets, according to a report from Julian C. Greenup, American commercial attaché at Lima. Effective July 1, 1940, loans at the rate of 40 to 45 soles per quintal, representing the approximate cost of production, were made available to needy growers by the Peruvian Government. This amounts to 6 to 6.8 cents per pound at the current rate of exchange, which, however, is about 22 percent below the average rate for 1939 and accounts for the theoretically low cost of production in terms of United States currency. Although plans were made to finance loans on about 200,000 bales of cotton, it is believed at present that only about 25 percent of the available fund will be needed.

Exports of Peruvian cotton during the current season prior to the extension of the British blockade to include the whole continent of Europe, were about 50 percent above those in the same period of the previous year. During June, however, when the heavy movement to local centers usually begins, exports amounted to only 17,900 bales of 500 pounds gross compared with 37,000 bales during June 1939. Elimination of the Belgian, German, and Netherlands markets and a considerable reduction in shipments to Japan accounted for the greater part of the decline in June exports.

PERU: Cotton exports by countries of destination,
January to June 1940, with comparisons
(In bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	1937	1938	1939 a/	January-June b/	
				1939	1940
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
Great Britain.....	187,883	175,076	164,366	41,176	71,961
Germany.....	102,917	77,777	50,335	30,196	0
Japan.....	11,929	5,524	36,442	11,279	7,059
Netherlands.....	10,636	14,050	31,879	9,665	4,217
Belgium.....	16,410	12,715	17,174	7,044	2,713
France.....	10,851	6,832	11,151	4,827	4,097
Chile.....	8,623	5,956	10,307	5,468	5,884
Italy.....	3,666	1,785	5,873	1,275	10,090
United States.....	550	0	3,073	52	2,714
Others.....	2,613	6,921	9,242	1,157	5,077
Total.....	356,076	306,636	340,342	112,139	113,812

Estadística del Comercio Especial, Peru.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Trade sources.

COTTON STATISTICS . . .

COTTON: Spot price per pound of representative raw cotton at Liverpool,
August 2, 1940, with comparisons

Description	1940						
	June		July		Aug.		
	21	28	5	12	19	26	2
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American -							
Middling.....	13.11	12.75	13.11	13.38	13.15	13.33	13.11
Low Middling.....	12.53	12.16	12.44	12.71	12.46	12.75	12.61
Egyptian (Fully Good Fair)-							
Giza 7.....	19.30	19.19	18.87	19.12	18.11	18.63	19.49
Uppers.....	19.62	19.45	19.59	20.07	19.10	19.37	19.34
Brazilian (Fair) -							
North.....	12.44	11.99	12.19	12.46	12.04	12.33	12.19
Sao Paulo.....	12.86	12.41	12.61	12.88	12.54	12.83	12.70
Indian -							
Broach (Fully Good) -	10.78	10.15	10.28	10.55	10.35	10.52	10.43
Central Provinces (Superfine)-	10.38	11.67	11.81	10.40	10.31	12.08	12.08
Omra No. 1 (Fine) -	9.51	9.12	9.26	9.53	9.44	9.61	9.53
Sind (Fine) -	10.63	a/	a/	10.60	10.52	-	-
Peruvian (Good) -							
Tanguis.....	15.63	a/	a/	15.65	-	-	-

Compiled from the Weekly Circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association, Ltd.
Quotations converted from sterling at official rates.

a/ Not yet received in this office.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton to principal foreign markets, annual
1938-39 and 1939-40, and August 1, 1939 and 1940 a/
(Running bales)

Country to which exported	Year ended July 31		August 1	
	1938-39	1939-40	1939	1940
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
United Kingdom.....	478	2,019	2	14
Continental Europe.....	1,792	2,478	7	0
Total Europe.....	2,270	4,497	9	14
Japan.....	905	960	2	1
Other countries.....	393	990	3	0
Total.....	3,568	6,447	14	15
Linters.....	215	0	0	0
Total, excluding linters...	3,353	6,447	14	15

Compiled from the Weekly Stock and Movement Report, New York Cotton Exchange.
a/ Includes linters.

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T O B A C C O

UNITED KINGDOM TO CONTROL
VOLUME OF TOBACCO CONSUMED . . .

The British Government issued an order effective August 1, which requires Government license for the removal of tobacco from bonded warehouses, and tobacco manufacturers have agreed to restrict clearance from bond during August and September by 10 percent, according to a cable from American Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy at London.

The order requiring Government license for the removal of leaf from bond enables the Government to limit the quantities of tobacco that individual manufacturers can obtain and thereby control the volume consumed. Supplies of leaf in the United Kingdom bonded warehouses are estimated to be equivalent to about 1.5 years' requirements at a normal rate of consumption. The restriction on removals, to which manufacturers have agreed, is considered a long-range measure to conserve stocks.

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SUMATRA TOBACCO ACREAGE REDUCED
DUE TO DISRUPTED MARKETING . . .

Only two auctions of Sumatra tobacco from the 1939 crop were concluded in the Netherlands prior to the invasion by Germany, and total sales from the crop of about 28 million pounds, including sales at Medan auctions and private sales, are estimated at approximately 10 million pounds, fermented weight. The outlook for disposal of the rest of the crop and the recently harvested 1940 crop, which will be ready for market in January 1941, is very uncertain, and the estate companies that produce the leaf plan to reduce acreage in 1941 by curtailing plantings on lands not suited for production of the so-called "American grades," according to a report by American Consul John B. Ketcham at Medan.

Exports of Sumatra leaf from the 1939 crop, December 1939 through April 1940, totaled 23.6 million pounds, and it is estimated that about 1.6 million pounds were still in storage in Sumatra. Of the quantity exported, about 9.2 million pounds were sold, 6.6 million pounds of the unsold leaf were believed to be held in British and French ports, and approximately 7.8 million pounds were delivered to Netherlands ports or warehouses where it has been subject to bombardment and much of it probably lost. Of the 6.6 million pounds held in British and French ports, about 0.5 million pounds were reported as being suitable for the American market, and efforts were being made to get it released for sale in the United States.

The 1940 crop in Sumatra, which was harvested in April and May, is estimated to have yielded less than in 1939, and is expected to cure out

to a lower quality. Dry weather, which was reported in March and April, continued through harvest and tended to lower yields and reduce quality, particularly of the foot leaves, which make up the American grades. It is estimated that the yield of American grades will be only about 2 million pounds as compared with over 3 million pounds in 1939.

It is reported that the 1941 acreage, which will be set in January and February, will be about 15 to 20 percent below the 1940 acreage. The reductions will be made on lands that usually yield little of the good-quality American grades, and it is expected that the supply suited for the American market will be near normal.

SUMATRA-WRAPPER TOBACCO: Acreage, production, sales,
United States imports, and prices 1934-1940

Year	Acreage	Production <u>a/</u>	Sales <u>b/</u>	Imports into United States <u>b/</u>	Price per pound <u>b/</u>	
					Netherland currency	United States currency
		1,000	1,000	1,000		
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>Gulden</u>	<u>Cents</u>
1934....	28,251	28,358	24,570	1,811	1.36	91.6
1935....	28,461	28,490	24,609	2,816	1.25	74.9
1936....	30,677	30,229	23,414	1,472	1.18	65.0
1937....	32,155	31,202	24,397	1,529	1.30	71.5
1938....	32,686	30,392	22,750	2,006	1.09	59.1
Average	30,446	29,734	23,948	1,927	1.24	72.4
1939....	28,500	28,000	c/ 9,200	d/ 3,400	e/ 1.96	104.0
1940....	28,500	27,000	-	-	-	-
1941 <u>f/</u>	23,500	-	-	-	-	-

1934-1938 compiled from official sources, 1939-1941 estimates from trade sources.

a/ Fermented weight. b/ Data apply to year following harvest; export weight. c/ Sales through May 1940. d/ Estimated purchases for export to United States. e/ Average high as sales through May include total purchases by United States buyers and only part of crop normally sold to European and other buyers. f/ Forecast from growers' intentions to plant.

GUATEMALA REDUCES TOBACCO PRODUCTION,
MAINTAINS IMPORTS OF UNITED STATES LEAF . . .

The 1939-40 tobacco crop in Guatemala, which was harvested in May and June 1940, was reduced by about 50 percent from the preceding year, but imports of American leaf and cigarettes in 1939 were relatively large, and it is expected that they will continue at about the same level during 1940. From the long-time standpoint, it is believed that the country's total tobacco consumption will not increase materially but that there

will be a slow replacement of imports, largely of American flue-cured and burley, by domestically grown leaf of these types, according to Kathleen Molesworth, American vice consul at Guatemala City.

Domestic Production - The 1939-40 production of tobacco in Guatemala is estimated at about 1.5 million pounds as compared with an average production during the 5 preceding years of 2.2 million pounds. The low crop was due in part to unfavorable weather in certain sections but resulted primarily from a Government decree made effective in August 1939, which limited plantings to 50 percent of the average during the 2 preceding years. This action on the part of the Government was made necessary by the large crops of 1937-38 and 1938-39 (approximately 3.0 million pounds each year), which increased carry-over and reduced prices to growers. Previous regulations covering the control of tobacco production in the country prohibits cultivation except under Government license, and the reduction in 1939-40 was effected by reducing the licensed acreage of individual growers.

It is expected that growers will be permitted to plant more nearly a normal acreage in 1940-41 and that production will be materially higher than for the current year. Efforts to improve the general quality of all of the leaf grown and to extend the production of American types, which began a few years ago, will be continued in 1940-41. Progress in these efforts has been slow during past years, and it is believed that it will require considerable time to effect the desired changes.

GUATEMALA: Estimated tobacco production,
1934-35 to 1939-40

Year	Production	Year	Production
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>		<u>1,000 pounds</u>
1934-35.....	1,308	1937-38.....	2,874
1935-36.....	1,960	1938-39.....	2,998
1936-37.....	1,920	1939-40 <u>a</u> /.....	1,500

Compiled from official sources. a/ Estimated July 15, 1940.

Domestic Manufacture - The manufacture of tobacco products in the country is limited to cigarettes and cigars, and the 1939 production of both of the products showed little change from the preceding year. There was, however, a further shift from hand-made to machine-made cigarettes. Of the 678 million cigarettes produced in 1939, only 12 percent were made in establishments where hand-production methods are used, whereas in 1937 approximately 17 percent of the 612 million cigarettes produced were handmade. The trend to fewer hand-made cigarettes is expected to continue, as machine producers have reduced prices for low quality cigarettes to the point where hand-made producers have difficulty in competing.

GUATEMALA: Domestic manufacture of cigarettes and cigars,
1935-1939

Classification	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	Million pieces	Million pieces	Million pieces	Million pieces	Million pieces
Cigarettes: Machine-made.....	296.0	409.8	508.8	576.9	594.6
Hand-made.....	30.5	89.7	102.9	96.5	83.0
Total.....	326.5	499.5	611.7	673.4	677.6
Cigars	58.0	81.5	81.5	88.9	89.4

Compiled from official sources.

Foreign Trade - Combined imports of leaf tobacco and tobacco products into Guatemala declined in 1939 and totaled only 77,800 pounds as compared with 84,800 pounds in 1938, but were above the average of 68,200 pounds for the 3 preceding years. Leaf imports, almost entirely from the United States, accounted for 71,200 pounds of total imports in 1939 and 78,900 pounds in 1938. Cigarette and cigar imports show little change from the preceding year, and imports of pipe tobacco, which are small, increased materially. Imports during the first half of 1940 indicate that the total for the year will not vary materially from 1939. From the long-time standpoint, it is expected that domestically grown American types of leaf will replace imports from the United States and that domestic brands of cigarettes, which are relatively low in price as compared with the imported products, will continue to restrict cigarette imports. The shift to domestic leaf in place of imports from the United States, used in the better-quality cigarettes, will, however, be slow.

GUATEMALA: Imports of leaf tobacco and tobacco products,
1935-1939

Product and source	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Leaf tobacco: United States.....	59.5	52.6	73.0	78.0	69.8
Others.....	4.1	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.4
Total.....	63.6	53.4	74.5	78.9	71.2
Cigarettes: United States.....	2.3	2.9	3.2	3.9	3.8
Others.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total.....	2.6	3.2	3.5	4.2	4.0
Cigars: United States.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Others.....	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Total.....	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
Pipe tobacco: United States.....	a/	a/	0.8	0.7	1.6
Others.....	a/	a/	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total.....	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.8

Compiled from official sources. a/ Not reported separately.

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F R U I T S, V E G E T A B L E S, A N D N U T S

WAR REDUCES

ARGENTINE PEAR

AND APPLE EXPORTS . . .

Exports of pears and apples from Argentina during the 1940 season, January to May, were severely curtailed by the European War. Exports of pears were reduced by 50 percent, while apple shipments represented only 32 percent of the total movement in 1939. The 1940 pear and apple crop in Argentina were sharply reduced by unfavorable weather and this was also a factor in the low level of exports.

Shipments of pears to Europe declined from 1,060,000 boxes to only 168,000 boxes, while exports to countries outside Europe rose over 100,000 boxes. This increase was due to heavier movement to the United States, shipments increasing from 97,000 to 244,000 boxes. The United States accounted for less than 1 percent of exports in 1939 compared with nearly 40 percent in 1940. The decline in apple exports was due largely to the reduced volume moving to Germany, the United Kingdom, and France. Only Brazil and Switzerland took larger quantities of exports in 1940.

ARGENTINA: Exports of pears and apples by principal countries,
January-May, 1939-1940

Country of destination	Pears		Apples	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
United Kingdom.....	331	14	57	4
Germany.....	0	0	203	0
Netherlands.....	119	51	56	34
France.....	320	a/	47	a/
Italy.....	2	9	1	4
Norway.....	12	2	3	1
Sweden.....	218	71	62	38
Switzerland.....	12	13	14	29
Belgium.....	34	8	10	b/
Total Europe c/.....	1,060	168	467	110
United States.....	97	244	0	0
Canada.....	1	8	0	0
Brazil.....	214	193	54	61
Others.....	16	4	28	7
Total ex-Europe.....	328	449	82	68
Total all countries...	1,388	617	549	178

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Less than 500.

b/ If any, included in "Total Europe."

c/ Includes "Other Europe."

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CUBA INCREASES PAPAYA EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES

A recent census of the Cuban Department of Agriculture estimates the number of papaya plants at 785,081, according to a report from the Assistant Commercial Attaché Charles H. Ducoté at Habana. Of the total, the Province of Habana accounted for 514,786 plants, or 66 percent. Cuba provides practically the entire imports of natural papaya into this country, and this trade has been expanding in recent years.

CUBA: Number of papaya plants, by Provinces, 1940

Province	Plants
	<u>Number</u>
Pinar del Rio.....	72,150
Habana.....	514,786
Mantanzas.....	26,568
Santa Clara.....	60,215
Camaguey.....	109,972
Oriente.....	1,390
Total.....	785,081

Compiled from official sources.

UNITED STATES: Imports of papayas, by countries, July to June, 1935-36 to 1938-39

Country	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Cuba.....	143	30	36	237
Others.....	0	a/	1	a/
Total.....	143	30	37	237

Compiled from records of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

UNITED STATES APPLE EXPORTS SEVERELY CURTAILED BY WAR . . .

Exports of fresh apples from the United States amounted to only 3,216,000 bushels during the 1939-40 season, July to June, compared with a total of 12,071,000 bushels during the previous year. The reduction in exports, particularly in view of the heavier 1939 apple crop, can be directly attributed to the European War, since European countries normally account for around 80 percent of the exports. European countries took only 1,937,000 bushels compared with 10,699,000 bushels in the previous year, while countries outside Europe accounted for 1,279,000 bushels or about 100,000 bushels less than shipments in 1938-39.

The United Kingdom was, as usual, the principal importing country, accounting for 44 percent of the total, followed by Sweden, with 8 percent. The severest reductions in exports took place in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France, Belgium, and Germany. Brazil and Argentina were the only countries showing significant increases during the season.

UNITED STATES: Exports of fresh apples by principal countries,
July to June, 1938-39 and 1939-40

Country of destination and year	Boxes	Baskets	Barrels	Total in bushels
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<u>1938-39</u>				
United Kingdom	2,811	530	678	5,175
Netherlands	736	632	40	1,488
Germany	494	1	a/	495
France	1,367	52	5	1,434
Belgium	331	251	95	867
Sweden	358	45	61	586
Denmark	102	1	0	103
Norway	138	a/	14	180
Finland	128	1	27	210
Other Europe	155	0	2	161
Total Europe	6,620	1,313	922	10,699
Canada	87	32	5	134
Newfoundland and Labrador	19	1	11	53
Panama	24	a/	0	24
Mexico	54	a/	a/	54
Cuba	84	12	7	117
Dominican Republic	5	0	a/	5
Netherland West Indies	15	a/	1	18
Argentina	40	0	5	55
Brazil	110	a/	6	128
Venezuela	20	a/	a/	20
British India	39	a/	0	39
British Malaya	30	0	0	30
Netherlands Indies	30	0	0	30
Hong Kong	53	0	0	53
Palestine	148	8	12	192
Philippine Islands	138	0	a/	138
Egypt	102	0	a/	102
Others	158	10	4	180
Total ex-Europe	1,156	63	51	1,572
Total all countries	7,776	1,376	973	12,071

- Continued

UNITED STATES: Exports of fresh apples by principal countries,
July to June, 1938-39 and 1939-40 - Continued

Country of destination and year	Boxes	Baskets	Barrels	Total in bushels
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<u>1939-40</u>				
United Kingdom.....	791	52	194	1,425
Netherlands.....	19	2	1	24
Germany.....	a/	0	0	a/
France.....	1	0	0	1
Belgium.....	58	17	3	84
Sweden.....	212	1	19	270
Denmark.....	11	0	0	11
Norway.....	43	0	1	46
Finland.....	3	0	a/	3
Other Europe.....	64	0	3	73
Total Europe.....	1,202	72	221	1,937
Canada.....	74	46	2	126
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	17	2	4	31
Panama.....	19	0	0	19
Mexico.....	61	a/	a/	61
Cuba.....	99	22	6	139
Dominican Republic.....	6	0	a/	6
Netherland West Indies.....	16	a/	a/	16
Argentina.....	39	0	18	93
Brazil.....	129	0	6	147
Venezuela.....	33	a/	a/	33
British India.....	24	0	0	24
British Malaya.....	35	0	0	35
Netherlands Indies.....	33	0	0	33
Hong Kong.....	41	0	0	41
Palestine.....	75	0	12	111
Philippine Islands.....	162	a/	0	162
Egypt.....	76	0	1	79
Others.....	110	1	4	123
Total ex-Europe.....	1,049	71	53	1,279
Total all countries.....	2,251	143	274	3,216

Compiled from records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500.

CUBAN PINEAPPLE PRODUCTION REDUCED . . .

The 1940 pineapple crop in Cuba has been estimated at 2,267,277 crates compared with a total of 3,047,910 crates last year, according to a report from Assistant American Commercial Attaché Charles H. Docoté at Habana. The statistics were published as the result of a census of growers taken by the Cuban Department of Agriculture.

Despite the smaller crop, acreage and number of plants in 1940 were larger than those of last year. Pinar del Rio was the most important producing Province, accounting for 59 percent of acreage, 64 percent of plantings, and 57 percent of production. The Provinces of Camaguey and Habana follow, in order. Cuba is the most important supplier of imports of pineapples in crates into the United States. During recent years, Cuba has provided over 75 percent of total imports. Cuba also supplies pineapples in bulk to this country for canning, but shipments have declined in recent years because some of the canning plants have been moved from the United States to Cuba.

CUBA: Pineapple production, 1940

Province	Area	Plants	Estimated production
	Acres	Number	Crates
Pinar del Rio	8,779	68,385	1,286,839
Habana.....	2,358	17,583	345,900
Mantanzas.....	812	3,970	100,350
Santa Clara.....	63	471	15,682
Camaguey.....	2,769	17,041	514,242
Oriente.....	81	127	4,214
Total.....	14,862	107,577	2,267,277
Total for 1939.....	13,082	102,515	3,047,910

Compiled from official sources.

CUBA: Production of pineapples by specified Provinces,
as percentage of total, 1939 and 1940

Province	1939	1940
	Percent	Percent
Pinar del Rio.....	70.71	56.75
Habana.....	17.72	15.25
Camaguey.....	9.07	22.68
Others.....	2.50	5.32
Total.....	100.0	100.0

Compiled from official sources.

UNITED STATES: Imports of pineapples by principal countries
of origin, July to June, 1935-36 to 1938-39

Country	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	1,000 crates	1,000 crates	1,000 crates	1,000 crates
Cuba.....	768	1,194	1,145	1,113
Mexico.....	162	258	207	297
Others.....	3	2	2	4
Total.....	933	1,454	1,354	1,414

Compiled from records of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

REDUCED CANADIAN FRUIT CROPS IN PROSPECT . . .

Fruit production in Canada is expected to be considerably below that of last year, according to preliminary estimates released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Reductions varying from 5 to 30 percent are now in prospect for all major fruit crops. The most important decline is that of the apple crop, which is estimated at over 1,200,000 barrels (3,600,000 bushels) below that of 1939.

CANADA: Production of specified fruits by Provinces,
1939 and 1940

Fruit and Province	1939 <u>a/</u> 1,000 barrels	1940 <u>b/</u> 1,000 barrels
<u>Apples</u> -		
Nova Scotia.....	2,300	1,500
New Brunswick.....	75	56
Quebec.....	337	270
Ontario.....	1,011	707
British Columbia.....	2,069	2,026
Total.....	5,792	4,559
<u>Pears</u> -	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Nova Scotia.....	22	22
Ontario.....	256	240
British Columbia.....	299	288
Total.....	577	550
<u>Plums and prunes</u> -		
Nova Scotia.....	7	9
Ontario.....	54	58
British Columbia.....	207	154
Total.....	268	221
<u>Peaches</u> -		
Ontario.....	758	568
British Columbia.....	177	186
Total.....	935	754
<u>Apricots</u> -		
British Columbia.....	59	64
<u>Cherries</u> -		
Ontario.....	135	90
British Columbia.....	88	61
Total.....	223	151
<u>Grapes</u> -	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Ontario.....	54,000	40,500
British Columbia.....	1,596	2,410
Total.....	55,596	42,910

Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.
a/ Revised. b/ Preliminary.

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L I V E S T O C K A N D A N I M A L P R O D U C T SUNITED STATES EXPORTS OF PORK
AND LARD CONTINUE TO DECLINE . . .

The progressive monthly decline this year in United States exports of pork and lard continued through June. Pork exports totaled only 3 million pounds, compared with 15 million pounds in June of 1939. Lard exports declined from 15 million pounds in May to 13 million pounds in June and were 44 percent smaller than in June 1939. This June, however, practically all the lard went to Latin American countries, whereas a year ago the bulk went to the United Kingdom, formerly the most important foreign market for American lard. Imports of pork into the United States were negligible.

In the first 6 months of 1940, total exports of all pork products fell off nearly 10 million pounds as compared with the same period of 1939. Substantially larger shipments of lard to Latin American countries during this period failed to offset the decrease of about 37 million pounds in shipments to European countries. Exports of pork increased a little over 10 million pounds, the increase being principally in fresh pork exports to Canada, which constituted about 34 percent of the total fresh- and cured-pork exports. Cured-pork exports to the United Kingdom in the period January-June 1940 decreased 28 percent.

UNITED STATES: Lard exports and production, years 1934-1939,
and January-June, 1939 and 1940

	Exports						Pro- duction a/ pounds	Percentage exports are of production Percent
	Great Britain	Ger- many	Canada	Cuba	Others	Total		
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
1934 b/..	281,150	26,668	5,355	26,348	91,776	431,237	1,340,795	32
1935 b/..	64,525	1,544	645	24,235	5,406	96,355	662,060	15
1936 b/..	63,547	6,872	2,903	31,011	6,959	111,292	992,169	11
1937 b/..	75,258	2,370	2,193	41,363	14,766	135,950	787,493	17
1938.....	124,810	1,330	1,128	47,454	29,831	204,603	1,076,152	19
1939 c/..	150,221	370	3,172	58,254	65,255	277,272	1,316,958	21
Jan.-June					d/			
1939 c/	89,580	340	689	29,933	23,136	140,677	637,034	22
					e/			
1940 c/	31,489	0	677	25,344	52,700	120,210	820,674	15

Compiled from official sources. a/ Rendered lard. b/ Excludes small quantities of neutral lard included with lard since January 1, 1938. c/ Preliminary. d/ Approximately 16 percent to "other" European countries and 84 percent to "other" American countries. e/ Approximately 40 percent to "other" European countries and 47 percent to "other" American countries, principally Latin America.

UNITED STATES: Exports of pork, excluding lard, years 1934-1939,
and January-June, 1939 and 1940

Year	Exports						Percentage
	Hams and shoulders	Bacon and sides	Canned (dressed weight)	Pickled	Fresh	Total	exports are of production
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
1934.....	65,104	18,261	21,227	18,385	36,758	160,095	2.97
1935.....	55,380	6,311	15,464	8,276	10,208	95,639	2.74
1936.....	42,163	4,562	14,431	10,520	2,747	74,423	1.57
1937.....	39,860	2,999	12,958	9,009	4,238	69,064	1.64
1938.....	52,216	11,343	15,886	14,082	9,255	102,782	2.13
1939 <u>a/</u> ..	57,879	16,360	16,520	14,971	31,246	136,976	2.49
Jan.-June							
1939 <u>a/</u>	33,629	5,949	9,427	5,719	11,539	66,263	2.52
1940 <u>a/</u>	12,605	12,202	9,454	9,319	33,508	77,088	2.37

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES: Imports and production of pork, excluding lard,
and average farm price of hogs, 1934-1939,
and January-June, 1939 and 1940

Year	Imports			Production		Percentage imports are of production	Average
	Hams, shoulders and bacon	Pork, fresh of frozen	Pork, pickled salted and other	Total (actual weight basis)	of pork meat under Federal inspection <u>a/</u>		farm price per 100 pounds of hogs
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	Dollars
1934.....	969	182	495	1,646	5,395,287	0.03	4.17
1935.....	5,297	3,923	1,247	10,497	3,493,838	0.30	8.36
1936.....	26,088	12,945	2,810	41,843	4,737,148	0.88	9.30
1937.....	47,422	20,877	6,532	74,831	4,215,634	1.76	9.48
1938.....	44,347	4,287	3,748	52,382	4,828,140	1.08	7.72
1939 <u>b/</u> ..	36,324	2,274	2,369	40,967	5,491,487	0.75	6.37
Jan.-June							
1939 <u>b/</u>	24,273	1,177	1,554	27,004	2,624,763	1.03	6.70
1940 <u>b/</u>	1,516	1,204	559	3,278	3,241,243	0.10	5.02

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Dressed hog carcass excluding lard, bones, and all carcass fat rendered into lard. b/ Preliminary.

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The relationship of exports and imports of pork and lard to commercial production this year in the United States, as represented by percentages, shows that in the first 6 months of this season fresh- and cured-pork exports amounted to only 2.37 percent of federally inspected slaughter (canned pork being converted to a dressed weight basis), whereas a year ago exports amounted to 2.52 percent of production. Lard exports this year so far represented 15 percent of federally inspected production against 23 percent a year earlier. Imports of pork amounted to only one-tenth of 1 percent of domestic commercial production.

As a result of the prospective smaller United States pig crop in 1940, slaughter supplies of hogs in 1940-41 (October-November) are expected to show a reduction of 10 percent compared with the record slaughter of the current season, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Domestic consumption will probably be maintained at a high level.

Prospects of increasing exports to Europe in the immediate future do not appear to be very encouraging, although it is difficult to make predictions, considering present war conditions. Reported heavy slaughtering of hogs this spring and summer in the United Kingdom and other countries, because of short supplies of imported feedstuffs, may result in a slight increase in exports of cured pork to the United Kingdom in the latter part of 1940 or early 1941. Farmers in the United Kingdom were advised by the Ministry of Agriculture in June to curtail hog breeding at once. Hog farmers dependent on purchasing feedstuffs were urged to gradually reduce stocks probably to one-third of their present numbers by fall. Farmers growing a substantial part of their own feedstuffs were expected to make a less drastic reduction. Only 30 million pounds of frozen and cured pork went to Great Britain from the United States in the first half of 1940, compared with 41 million pounds in the first half of 1939.

Latin American countries have not been large pork-consuming countries, chiefly on account of the inferior domestic product. Even in Argentina, where the hog industry is fairly well organized, production and domestic consumption are small compared with North American and European countries. There is a possibility of a further increase in exports of lard to Latin American countries, as the current price places it within reach of a larger part of the population than hitherto. Cuba is the principal market at present, and in the first 6 months of 1940, took 35 million pounds, or a little over half of those exports. The next largest Latin American importer of American lard was Mexico, but that country took only 8 million pounds, or about one-eighth of the total. It has been proposed recently to increase the duty on hog lard in Mexico to protect several manufacturers of artificial lard who have been obliged to improve the quality as a result of the competition from foreign hog lard and to increase the price to Mexican consumers.

UNITED STATES: Lard exports, including neutral,
average 1935-1939, annual 1938 and 1939,
and January-June, 1939 and 1940

Country of destination	Average 1935-1939	1938	1939	January-June	
				1939	1940
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Principal European -					
United Kingdom.....	95,733	124,810	150,221	89,580	31,489
Malto Gozo and Cypress.....	687	1,055	2,230	740	28
Sweden.....	829	186	3,770	416	2,044
Norway.....	18	22	44	0	18
Denmark.....	66	0	0	0	0
Finland.....	250	122	732	120	16,000
Total above 4 countries...	1,163	330	4,546	536	18,062
Belgium	2,524	1,676	8,037	1,178	4,157
Netherlands.....	323	138	617	74	304
Total above 2 countries...	2,847	1,814	8,654	1,252	4,461
France.....	29	95	29	0	680
Switzerland.....	218	0	652	0	936
Italy.....	707	23	1,875	542	747
Germany.....	2,538	1,523	370	340	0
Czechoslovakia.....	1,591	5,303	519	519	0
Other Europe.....	92	317	90	81	48
Total Europe.....	105,605	135,270	169,186	93,590	56,451
Principal non-European -					
Canada.....	2,008	1,128	3,172	689	677
Latin American -					
Cuba.....	39,911	47,454	55,431	26,933	35,344
Mexico.....	5,499	7,234	10,486	3,943	8,055
Costa Rica.....	1,186	1,869	3,223	1,190	1,611
Panama (incl. Canal Zone)...	1,189	1,628	2,135	752	1,361
Dominican Republic.....	691	1,155	1,497	711	1,164
Guatemala.....	395	503	687	440	135
Haiti.....	645	621	912	435	510
Colombia.....	3,741	2,769	15,379	7,421	6,317
Venezuela.....	3,221	3,470	11,463	3,576	5,657
Ecuador.....	801	949	2,516	649	1,908
Total above Latin American	57,279	67,652	103,729	46,050	62,062
All other countries	744	553	1,185	348	1,020
Total all countries.....	165,636	203,603	277,272	140,677	120,210

Compiled from official sources.

UNITED STATES: Exports of pork, bacon, and hams to principal countries, average 1935-1939, annual 1938-1939, January-June 1939-1940

Item and country of destination	Average 1935-1939	1939	1940	January-June	
				1939	1940
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Pork, fresh and frozen:					
Canada.....	4,403	516	21,066	6,376	24,447
United Kingdom.....	5,113	6,484	6,797	3,766	7,044
Others.....	2,217	2,255	3,383	1,397	2,017
Total.....	11,738	9,255	31,246	11,539	33,508
Ham and shoulders:					
United Kingdom.....	42,656	45,213	48,817	29,577	7,718
Canada.....	965	1,195	2,490	1,270	1,379
Cuba.....	2,517	2,523	2,446	1,212	1,333
Other America.....	3,036	2,946	3,735	1,404	2,056
Others.....	326	334	391	166	119
Total.....	49,500	52,216	57,879	33,629	12,605
Bacon and sides:					
United Kingdom.....	2,802	3,703	6,517	2,805	7,645
Other Europe.....	1,519	3,965	3,019	1,326	1,695
Canada.....	978	892	3,743	484	1,397
Others.....	3,016	2,783	3,081	1,334	1,464
Total.....	8,315	11,343	16,360	5,949	12,201
Pork, other, pickled or salted:					
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	3,310	2,830	3,752	1,355	961
Canada.....	2,439	3,450	3,206	1,370	1,524
Cuba.....	1,262	1,504	985	402	982
Other America.....	2,473	2,510	3,665	1,502	1,551
United Kingdom.....	1,000	1,682	1,710	680	3,434
Others.....	888	2,110	1,653	410	867
Total.....	11,372	14,082	14,971	5,719	9,319
Canned (Actual weight):					
United Kingdom.....	7,080	7,361	7,515	4,494	4,021
Canada.....	92	42	49	2	63
Others.....	1,106	1,334	1,522	690	1,116
Total.....	8,278	8,737	9,086	5,186	5,200
Total exports of pork, excluding lard.....	89,203	95,633	129,542	62,022	72,833

Compiled from official sources.

CANADIAN FEED SITUATION FAVORS HOG PRODUCTION . . .

The current large hog marketings in Canada are attributed to abundant feed supplies a year ago, at the time sows were bred, and to the favorable hog-feed ratio, rather than to the war, according to a recent study made by the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers. It was pointed out that not until this fall will hogs be marketed from sows bred after the European War was declared. The 1940 spring pig crop was expected to exceed that of 1939 by 35 percent, pointing to continued heavy marketing this fall and winter.

The table showing the relationship between the number of hogs marketed and the prices of hogs and feed grains at the time the sows were bred is particularly significant. Barley is taken as representing the trend in feed prices in this study, rather than corn as in the United States. (See table, page 193.)

CANADA: Hog marketings, September-June,
1938-39 and 1939-40

Approximate month sows were bred, farrowed, and marketed			Number of hogs marketed <u>a/</u>	
Bred	Farrowed	Marketed	1938-39 <u>1,000 head</u>	1939-40 <u>1,000 head</u>
October.....	February.....	September.....	233	251
November.....	March.....	October.....	299	489
December.....	April.....	November.....	364	444
January.....	May.....	December.....	285	433
February.....	June.....	January.....	284	393
March.....	July.....	February.....	255	372
April.....	August.....	March.....	269	354
May.....	September....	April.....	286	477
June.....	October.....	May.....	312	403
July.....	November.....	June.....	307	324
Total....			2,764	3,940

The Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers.

a/ Graded at stockyards and packing plants.

The number of hogs marketed in the 10-month period (September-June 1939-40) was 3,940,000 head, an increase of 1,116,000 head, or 42.1 percent above the same period of 1938-39. The 1938 grain crop in Canada was the largest in 6 years and represented an increase of 53 percent above 1937. Exclusive of wheat, Canada in 1938, as in 1935, had a large supply of grain available for hog production, and the same was true in 1939. Almost all the increase in 1935 was due to larger production of coarse grains. With abundant feed supplies and a suitable relation between hog and cash grain prices when sows are bred, the marketing of

hogs a year later usually shows a definite increase, and that is what happened in the current season. Larger supplies of grains in 1938 resulted in lower feed-grain prices from October 1938 to July 1939 than a year earlier. The average cash price of barley declined steadily from February to July 1938, during which period bacon-hog prices were increasing. Feed-grain prices, as represented by barley, were further depressed in the fall of 1938 and continued at low levels throughout the period under consideration.

CANADA: Average monthly price of hogs and barley at Winnipeg,
October-July 1938-39 and 1939-40

Approximate month sows were bred	Average monthly price at time sows were bred					
	1937-38			1938-39		
	Bacon hogs a/ Dollars per 100 pounds	3 CW barley a/ Cents per bushel	Hog- barley ratio b/ Per- cent	Bacon hogs a/ Dollars per 100 pounds	3 C" barley a/ Cents per bushel	Hog- barley ratio b/ Per- cent
October.....	7.98	62	14.5	7.80	35-7/8	26.9
November.....	7.78	58-5/8	15.0	7.80	34-3/8	28.9
December.....	8.03	57-1/4	16.1	8.56	35-3/4	29.5
January.....	8.28	61-3/4	15.1	8.54	36-1/4	29.4
February.....	8.59	63-7/8	15.1	9.03	36-1/4	31.1
March.....	9.67	59-1/8	18.6	9.01	35-1/2	31.1
April.....	9.69	55-1/2	19.8	8.37	37-1/4	27.9
May.....	10.28	56-1/4	20.9	8.30	39-3/4	25.2
June.....	10.66	53-1/4	23.2	8.78	36-1/8	30.3
July.....	11.83	46-5/8	29.6	9.05	32-7/8	34.8
10-month average.	9.28	57-5/8	18.8	8.52	36	29.5

The Industrial and Development Council of Canada Meat Packers.

a/ Canadian currency.

b/ Hog-barley ratio of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The largest number of hogs marketed in any calendar year prior to 1940 was in 1937, when 3,926,000 hogs were graded at stockyards and packing plants. The heavy marketings that year are said to be the result of good feed crops harvested in 1935, but they were also augmented by the liquidation of breeding stock, which occurred due to crop failure in western Canada in 1936 and poor prospects for the 1937 crop.

Although all the different types of grain are not normally used in the hog ration, their production is important to the hog industry, either directly or indirectly for replacing barley and oats. Wheat,

which is chiefly a cash crop in the western Provinces, is sometimes an important feed for hogs when low in cash value and of inferior quality. The increased breeding of hogs in the fall of 1935 and in 1936, which provided marketings in the fall of 1936 and 1937, was largely the result of the abundant supply of oats and barley and feed wheat harvested in 1935.

Canadian efforts during recent years to attain a total hog production sufficient to supply domestic consumption, and to permit the exportation of 280 million pounds ^{1/} of cured pork annually to the British market, were not successful, owing chiefly to the fact that adverse crop conditions for several years following 1932 tended to reduce feed supplies below the quantity needed for the desired expansion of the hog industry.

RETAIL MILK PRICES INCREASED IN UNITED KINGDOM ON JULY 1 . . .

Retail milk prices in England, Wales, and Scotland were increased 1d. (1.68 cents at current official exchange rate of \$4.025 to the pound sterling) per quart, effective July 1. ^{2/} This makes the price in London and larger towns 8d. (13.42 cents) a quart instead of 7d. (11.74 cents) as in July 1939, and the price in the smaller towns and rural districts 7d. a quart, compared with 6d. (10.6 cents) a year ago.

In certain larger provincial towns outside the southeastern counties, there was a reduction on April 1 to 6d. a quart. Apart from the increase now authorized, these areas would have been subject to an increase of 1d. a quart on July 1 in accordance with normal seasonal variations. In these areas, therefore, the price will rise by 2d. (3.25 cents) a quart, but 1d. is merely a restoration of the reduction made on April 1. In Scotland milk from tuberculin-tested cows will now be 8d. (13.42 cents) a quart and standard milk 7d.

In order to avoid hardship in the case of small children, the Ministry of Food will permit one pint of milk per person daily at the price of 2d. (3.36 cents) a pint, or free in case of families with incomes below a certain level.

^{1/} The Canadian cured-pork quota provided for in the Ottawa agreement of 1932.

^{2/} Order dated June 19, 1940, amending the Milk (Provisional Retail Prices) England and Wales Order 1940, Statutory Rules and Orders No. 1029. Order for Scotland same date, Statutory Rules and Orders No. 1030/846.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUSUNITED KINGDOM TIGHTENS
BLOCKADE FOR ALL COMMODITIES . . .

The British Ministry of Economic Warfare announced in the House of Commons on Tuesday, July 31, an extension of contraband and enemy-export control. All shipping crossing the Atlantic, as well as that approaching or leaving the Mediterranean and North Seas, is to be subject to control. To avoid imposing unnecessary inconvenience on shippers and shipowners by diverting vessels to contraband-control bases, the navicert (navigation certificate) system is extended to all seaborne goods consigned to any European port, as well as to certain Atlantic islands and to certain neutral ports in North Africa and, in addition, a ship navicert must be obtained at the last port of loading. Any consignment or ship not navicerted will be liable to seizure by British patrols. The same procedure will apply to outgoing trade. All ships sailing from any European port or from the specified Atlantic islands or specified neutral ports in North Africa will be liable to seizure together with uncertificated items of cargo, unless all goods carried are covered by certificates of nonenemy origin.

The Minister also announced that for purposes of contraband and enemy export control, continental France and Algeria, Tunisia, and French Morocco, will be treated as enemy-controlled territory. Goods destined for these areas are, therefore, liable to be seized as contraband, and goods originating in, or owned by persons in these territories, are liable to be held for action of a prize court. The Minister explained that where supplies can reach neutrals without risk of falling into enemy hands, navicerts will be granted to allow imports adequate for domestic consumption, but not for reexport to other countries and that it would be the policy of the British Government not merely to allow such adequate supplies to pass through the controls, but to assist neutral countries to obtain them. Order in Council, giving effect to the above measures, was issued on August 1.

At the same time, the Minister of Shipping announced that, effective immediately, a scheme has been instituted for issuing passes or ships' warrants, which will assure vessels, not under British and allied control, continued access to available commercial shipping facilities under British control, such as provision of bunkers, dry docking and repairing, insurance, stores, and miscellaneous services. Possession of a ship's navicert for every voyage to which the navicert system applies will be essential to granting of such ship's warrant, and in addition, ship owners will be required to give satisfactory undertakings to the British Government with regard to the character of the trade on which the ships are engaged. Ships not in possession of ships' warrants will be subject to separate inquiries on each occasion on which they desire facilities under British control, and these inquiries will mean at least delay and inconvenience.

- - - - - I N T E R N A T I O N A L T R A D E

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, JUNE 1940 . . .

Data for United States foreign trade in agricultural products during June show very little change from the preceding month. The total value of domestic exports of all agricultural products except cotton remained at the May level. A decline of 39 percent in domestic exports of cotton, however, resulted in a 15-percent decrease in the export value of all agricultural commodities.

There is ordinarily a seasonal decrease of approximately 10 percent between these 2 months in the exports of all agricultural commodities except cotton. This decrease did not materialize because of contraseasonal increases in the export of certain commodities such as corn grain, shipments of which amounted to \$1,835,000 more than during May.

Imports of all agricultural products during June declined 5 percent in value from the May level but were 13. percent greater than during June a year ago. While a decrease occurred in the value of imports in both the supplementary and complementary groups, the former decreased by a somewhat greater percentage.

A supplement containing a detailed analysis on foreign trade of United States agricultural products for the fiscal year 1939-40 is being prepared and will be available in a few weeks.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, adjusted for seasonal variation June 1940, with comparisons (July 1909-June 1914 = 100)

Commodity or commodity group	(July 1939-June 1940 - 1940)						
	May		June		July-June average a/		
	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940	1938-39	1939-40
All commodities.....	62	47	74	46	44	63	72
Cotton fiber,including linters.	30	48	47	31	39	44	78
All commodities except cotton..	95	45	106	63	53	88	63
Tobacco, unmanufactured b/...	87	116	73	58	71	121	87
Fruits.....	418	84	643	243	128	316	170
Grains and grain products....	138	36	190	76	53	124	63
Wheat, including flour.....	168	27	114	87	24	107	51
Cured pork c/.....	26	5	20	25	3	21	17
Lard d/.....	64	38	46	61	34	50	54

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Based on monthly index numbers not adjusted for seasonal variations.

b/ Includes stems, trimmings, etc. c/ Includes bacon, hams, shoulders, and sides. d/ Beginning January 1, 1938, includes neutral lard.

EXPORTS: Specified United States agricultural products, monthly average,
1928-29 to 1938-39, and monthly, July 1938 to date

Year and month	Lard, incl. neu- tral	Hams and shoul- ders a/	Bacon and sides b/	Cotton, Upland c/	Tobacco leaf	
					Bright flue- cured	Dark- fired Ky. and Tenn.
Monthly average -	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1928-29	66,602	10,450	10,771	632	34,496	6,609
1929-30	66,995	10,860	11,081	562	35,829	8,032
1930-31	49,702	8,312	4,368	569	36,057	6,859
1931-32	45,860	5,778	2,131	732	23,791	6,683
1932-33	47,155	5,934	1,475	704	22,472	5,304
1933-34	45,951	5,957	1,907	681	27,528	6,321
1934-35	18,950	5,380	999	419	20,373	5,297
1935-36	7,465	3,893	362	529	26,899	4,578
1936-37	8,643	3,271	332	475	25,220	4,274
1937-38	15,842	4,025	474	485	30,160	3,782
1938-39	19,546	4,894	1,105	297	30,208	3,970
1938-39						
July	12,881	6,656	574	202	8,166	2,754
August	10,842	3,732	1,028	210	31,966	1,194
September	18,790	2,903	1,426	413	53,651	3,703
October	21,071	3,106	1,435	491	69,780	4,451
November	16,009	5,288	1,586	502	45,306	3,801
December	19,198	3,410	1,268	383	47,074	2,374
January	28,520	3,744	1,209	299	22,236	2,018
February	24,483	4,096	1,139	277	29,465	1,759
March	22,157	6,434	1,017	340	26,668	6,151
April	17,531	5,289	830	184	9,383	5,737
May	25,303	6,799	937	148	11,584	8,201
June	22,682	7,265	818	119	6,051	5,494
1939-40-Preliminary						
July	25,339	7,920	1,984	112	10,161	1,236
August	22,848	5,132	1,038	212	28,412	974
September	24,693	2,983	1,465	688	36,032	4,225
October	19,091	2,029	1,060	926	20,431	2,546
November	35,706	2,131	908	604	22,137	1,845
December	18,917	4,056	3,956	838	22,862	1,526
January	27,988	6,299	6,002	1,063	28,246	2,037
February	25,133	3,569	2,848	766	13,540	1,458
March	20,654	654	574	447	26,787	1,840
April	18,849	577	1,776	355	9,707	4,042
May	14,389	845	650	229	21,111	7,248
June	12,697	662	351	129	12,880	6,121

Continued -

EXPORTS: Specified United States agricultural products, monthly average,
1928-29 to 1938-39, and monthly, July 1938 to date-Continued

Year and month	Wheat, grain	Apples, fresh d/	Pears, fresh	Oranges	Raisins	Prunes, dried
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 boxes	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Monthly average -						
1928-29	8,593	1,754	6,904	352	18,480	22,754
1929-30	7,631	857	5,169	306	10,725	11,916
1930-31	6,364	1,695	11,222	332	10,425	24,688
1931-32	8,043	1,503	7,559	295	10,184	20,328
1932-33	1,741	1,146	9,999	283	9,376	15,196
1933-34	1,567	1,022	9,251	287	7,830	16,903
1934-35	252	672	8,386	341	7,824	12,726
1935-36	26	1,020	10,345	454	9,085	18,137
1936-37	264	562	10,943	257	9,361	13,663
1937-38	6,978	913	11,229	494	11,781	17,899
1938-39	7,049	1,006	14,248	632	12,770	17,836
1938-39						
July	10,844	121	7,952	1,108	6,837	9,983
August	9,900	308	31,487	488	5,781	13,728
September	3,483	1,286	39,054	269	18,275	11,093
October	3,104	1,520	35,740	259	36,517	44,099
November	4,893	1,231	18,454	386	26,718	33,470
December	4,352	1,673	28,467	543	15,566	19,912
January	10,219	2,396	5,370	573	9,607	14,568
February	8,782	1,230	2,175	520	6,390	14,266
March	8,487	1,192	1,341	915	7,236	14,740
April	5,924	634	550	1,385	6,520	14,262
May	10,672	396	300	738	9,823	15,803
June	3,929	83	82	398	3,968	8,108
1939-40-Preliminary						
July	3,019	108	8,944	287	9,922	9,520
August	5,903	286	19,570	292	5,542	8,896
September	2,530	348	14,527	234	15,675	7,507
October	1,701	666	23,916	201	54,703	30,536
November	1,452	701	13,779	260	8,735	14,034
December	597	338	6,640	494	6,769	5,462
January	608	244	3,230	289	7,060	16,665
February	1,430	158	772	336	7,302	10,701
March	3,704	167	912	399	5,586	7,353
April	1,833	96	250	585	2,901	3,743
May	227	79	427	180	1,418	2,274
June	632	26	92	296	1,157	2,356

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Prior to June 30, 1931, includes Wiltshire sides. b/ Prior to June 30, 1931,
excludes Wiltshire sides. c/ Bales of 500 pounds. d/ Includes boxes, baskets,
and barrels in terms of bushels.

IMPORTS^a: Specified United States agricultural products, monthly average,
1928-29 to 1938-39, and monthly, July 1938 to date

Year and month	Cattle, dwtiable b/	Beef, canned, including corned b/	Hams, shoulders and bacon	Cheese	Hides and skins, raw c/	Wool b/ d/
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1928-29.....	40	6,099	189	7,051	37,281	9,516
1929-30.....	34	6,874	160	6,522	45,714	9,970
1930-31.....	7	1,373	158	4,831	22,155	3,556
1931-32.....	8	1,874	234	4,770	21,174	2,258
1932-33.....	8	2,599	194	4,660	17,629	1,019
1933-34.....	5	3,295	90	3,909	27,534	4,699
1934-35.....	20	5,791	158	4,037	17,651	2,289
1935-36.....	35	7,349	1,246	4,115	27,262	8,434
1936-37.....	36	6,677	3,335	5,474	27,264	15,118
1937-38.....	36	7,025	3,811	4,624	15,704	3,546
1938-39.....	56	6,721	3,775	4,556	23,372	5,497
1938-39-						
July.....	13	7,719	4,219	3,881	14,777	3,300
August.....	18	5,398	3,487	4,042	16,123	3,782
September.....	17	6,336	3,338	4,445	16,659	3,300
October.....	35	7,432	2,309	7,019	19,568	4,737
November.....	54	5,945	3,397	5,925	23,988	4,496
December.....	39	6,819	4,231	4,084	25,501	4,576
January.....	115	4,365	3,737	3,914	32,656	6,334
February.....	69	3,132	3,705	4,425	28,006	5,465
March.....	90	5,707	4,119	4,881	28,688	9,207
April.....	125	8,640	4,750	3,927	25,298	7,109
May.....	62	11,281	4,389	4,353	26,805	7,327
June.....	26	7,879	3,572	3,781	22,400	6,336
1939-40-Preliminary						
July.....	55	8,082	4,481	3,134	22,599	5,544
August.....	43	7,515	4,327	3,435	24,812	5,040
September.....	20	13,055	1,529	5,762	24,117	11,944
October.....	60	8,425	454	11,637	21,173	9,916
November.....	60	4,439	717	6,344	31,305	11,948
December.....	39	3,351	544	3,478	33,151	16,396
January.....	69	8,407	422	3,339	30,116	24,990
February.....	38	6,445	264	2,959	32,149	21,086
March.....	43	4,757	305	3,698	23,529	20,710
April.....	92	4,536	153	4,073	22,601	12,466
May.....	85	9,080	298	4,072	23,652	10,222
June.....	39	4,851	74	3,363	28,497	11,311

Continued -

IMPORTS a/: Specified United States agricultural products, monthly average, 1928-29 to 1938-39, and monthly, July 1938 to date -Continued

Year and month	Cotton	Flax-	Oils		Sugar <u>f</u> /	Tobacco,
	unmfd. <u>e</u> / 1,000 bales	seed 1,000 bushels	Cocunut 1,000 pounds	Tung 1,000 pounds	1,000 tons	unmfd. 1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1928-29.....	40	1,958	21,441	9,603	396	6,607
1929-30.....	34	1,638	30,833	10,912	303	5,265
1930-31.....	9	651	26,328	8,283	274	6,285
1931-32.....	12	1,154	24,757	6,779	272	6,115
1932-33.....	11	518	21,725	6,988	246	4,962
1933-34.....	13	1,492	29,425	10,176	235	4,649
1934-35.....	10	1,278	25,063	9,364	281	4,856
1935-36.....	14	1,282	29,141	12,491	270	5,658
1936-37.....	27	2,175	26,549	12,292	247	5,776
1937-38.....	15	1,488	28,731	10,779	234	5,668
1938-39.....	18	1,562	31,638	8,038	214	6,340
1938-39-						
July.....	30	927	31,186	12,537	236	10,435
August.....	20	1,238	22,052	9,500	389	6,284
September.....	21	1,346	32,579	8,789	349	5,323
October.....	16	1,381	26,827	6,696	240	6,289
November.....	16	1,565	39,792	11,720	125	5,640
December.....	12	1,474	34,725	7,750	52	4,797
January.....	14	2,111	23,103	7,517	71	5,820
February.....	19	2,248	29,122	4,656	130	5,492
March.....	12	2,031	41,370	5,597	256	6,592
April.....	19	1,416	22,889	9,526	224	4,783
May.....	23	1,155	38,450	5,542	206	7,765
June.....	14	1,802	37,557	6,630	287	6,865
1939-40-Preliminary						
July.....	22	1,123	21,215	6,575	354	6,463
August.....	16	1,511	32,898	4,592	324	7,548
September.....	15	452	10,988	5,713	415	6,491
October.....	23	875	17,774	6,679	210	6,724
November.....	17	682	34,744	3,098	94	8,425
December.....	23	623	26,686	12,593	331	9,478
January.....	13	1,058	34,899	16,158	191	6,174
February.....	43	1,763	26,240	7,262	261	5,285
March.....	12	1,972	34,266	8,886	276	5,159
April.....	17	1,199	34,977	1,279	293	5,790
May.....	24	1,434	18,150	11,862	301	6,770
June.....	15	521	26,729	14,874	302	6,425

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ General imports prior to 1933-34 except where otherwise noted; subsequently, imports for consumption. b/ Imports for consumption. c/ Prior to 1933-34, includes a small amount of fish and reptile skins. Beginning January 1, 1936, excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," which are reported in pieces only. d/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for manufacture of carpets, etc. e/ Bales of 478 pounds each. Prior to January 1, 1936, excludes linters, which were not separately classified. f/ Tons of 2,000 pounds each. Excludes beet sugar.

UNITED STATES: Exports (domestic) of specified agricultural products,
January-June 1939 and 1940 and June 1939 and 1940 a/

Commodity exported	Unit	January-June		June	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
Pork, cured:		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>
Bacon and sides	Lb.	5,949	12,201	818	351
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	33,629	12,605	7,265	662
Total cured pork	Lb.	39,578	24,806	8,083	1,013
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	140,677	120,210	22,682	12,697
Grains and preparations:					
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	2,567	689	202	35
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	16,677	19,595	228	4,111
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	163	140	9	10
Rice- <u>b/</u>					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	11,568	4,022	53	1,092
Milled, including brown, etc.	Lb.	163,479	170,247	24,080	28,785
Flour and meal	Lb.	512	6	63	5
Rye, grain . . (56 lb.)	Bu.	<u>c/</u>	646	<u>c/</u>	4
Wheat-					
Grain . . . (60 lb.)	Bu.	48,013	8,434	3,929	632
Flour, wholly of United States wheat (196 lb.)	Bbl.	2,912	1,737	448	121
Fruits:					
Fresh-					
Apples <u>d/</u>	Bu.	5,932	769	83	26
Pears	Lb.	9,817	5,685	82	92
Oranges	Box	4,529	2,086	398	296
Grapefruit	Box	798	451	109	51
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	13,380	4,622	838	91
Apricots	Lb.	4,779	4,051	404	175
Prunes	Lb.	81,747	43,091	8,108	2,356
Raisins	Lb.	43,549	25,424	3,968	1,157
Canned pears	Lb.	29,901	14,023	1,646	149
Tobacco leaf:					
Bright flue-cured.	Lb.	105,938	112,271	6,051	12,880
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	29,359	22,745	5,494	6,121
Other leaf tobacco	Lb.	20,746	14,822	3,611	1,256
Total leaf tobacco.	Lb.	156,043	149,838	15,156	20,257
Cotton, excl. linters (500 lb.)	Bale	1,383	3,076	120	139

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to August 5, 1940. b/ Beginning January 1, 1940, "screenings and broken rice" included with "milled, including brown, etc." Prior to that, included with "flour and meal" c/ Less than 500. d/ Includes baskets, boxes, and barrels in terms of bushels.

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of specified agricultural products,
January-June 1939 and 1940 and June 1939 and 1940 a/

	Unit	January-June		June	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Animals, live:					
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each..	No.	78	71	14	14
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each	No.	282	210	11	19
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes ..	No.	3	3	1	1
Other cattle	No.	123	83	b/	5
Total cattle, dutiable ..	No.	486	367	26	39
Cattle, free (for breeding)...	No.	4	5	1	1
Hogs (except for breeding)....	Lb.	40	2	8	b/
Butter	Lb.	545	623	87	71
Cheese:					
Swiss	Lb.	6,382	4,346	1,240	589
Cheddar	Lb.	1,107	741	145	13
Other cheese	Lb.	17,793	16,415	2,396	2,761
Total cheese	Lb.	25,282	21,502	3,781	3,363
Eggs and egg products, dried ...	Lb.	430	1,074	73	270
Eggs and egg products, frozen, etc.	Lb.	26	b/	0	0
Meats:					
Beef and veal, fresh	Lb.	1,255	1,759	197	480
Beef, canned, including corned	Lb.	41,004	38,075	7,379	4,851
Pork, fresh and frozen	Lb.	1,177	1,204	334	248
Hams, shoulders, and bacon ...	Lb.	24,273	1,516	3,572	74
Tallow	Lb.	452	789	0	428
Wool, unmanufactured <u>c/</u>	Lb.	41,777	100,785	6,336	11,311
Grains:					
Corn (56 lb.)	Bu.	261	333	97	85
Oats (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,007	7,256	253	1,695
Rye (56 lb.)	Bu.	b/	b/	0	0
Wheat <u>d/</u> (60 lb.)	Bu.	203	139	14	55
Barley malt	Lb.	55,285	27,966	11,297	3,333
Oilseeds:					
Copra	Lb.	212,348	341,877	95,028	34,908
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	10,763	7,947	1,802	521
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil	Lb.	192,492	175,261	37,557	26,729
Palm oil	Lb.	144,819	102,395	21,768	19,475
Perilla oil	Lb.	23,062	6,014	4,120	916
Tung oil	Lb.	39,468	60,322	6,630	14,874
Sugar, excluding beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	1,175	1,623	287	302
Molasses	Gal.	100,312	152,466	14,082	31,563

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to August 5, 1940. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets. d/ Excludes wheat for milling in bond for export.

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